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American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, in behalf of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the following report on the affairs of the School from September 1, 1903, to August 31, 1904.

The hope expressed in my last report that the George Washington University (formerly the Columbian University), of Washington, D.C., would soon coöperate with the institutions which support the School has been realized, and Professor Mitchell Carroll has been chosen as its representative on the Managing Committee. The membership of the Committee has further been increased by the election of Professor William E. Waters, of the New York University. The other representative of that University, the venerable and greatly respected Dr. Baird, has for some years past been unable to attend the meetings of the Committee, owing to failing health, and the election of a second representative seemed fitting. Professor J. Irving Manatt, also, of Brown University, has accepted an election to membership on the Committee.

The present year, for the fourth time, the School makes grateful acknowledgment to Mr. Elliot C. Lee and Mr. J. M. Sears, who have respectively given \$1000 and \$500 toward the excavations at Corinth. This money has made it possible to carry on the season's work. Other no less welcome gifts are

recorded in the list of contributors for the year, and one of these, that of Mr. Clarence M. Hyde of New York, who has often remembered the School with gifts in past years, will be used to purchase a stereopticon. The Directors have felt the need of this for some time.

At the annual meeting of 1903 it was voted to ask Professor Charles Eliot Norton to prepare a memorandum on some matters connected with the early history of the School, the record of which must in large measure depend upon his memory. Professor Norton kindly acceded to this request, and the memorandum has been published at p. 351 of the *Journal of the Institute* for 1903.

The plan of printing the report of excavations in a regular number of the *Journal* has been carried out, and such a report for last year will be found at p. 350 of the volume for 1903. The excavations of the present year will be reported in the current volume. The special Bulletin on the excavations at Corinth which the Managing Committee voted to print over a year ago has been unavoidably delayed. The preparation of the material has taken more time than was expected, but the Director reports that it is now nearly ready and the work of printing should not take a great deal of time. The special Committee which has the matter in charge consists of Professor Wright, the Director, who asks that Mr. B. H. Hill of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston shall represent him in this country, and the Chairman; and now that Professor Richardson has returned to this country before the time of publication, the Committee hopes for his coöperation and suggestion.

I am sorry to report that the second volume of the *Argive Heraeum* is not yet published. The delay, vexatious alike to many of the authors and to those who have made contributions, has been caused by the failure of the editors to receive promptly the manuscript and later the proof of the chapter on bronzes. The printing of this portion of the work is, however, now well under way, and the early completion of the volume may be expected.

The School has further undertaken the publication of careful drawings of the Erechtheum with an archaeological discussion of the temple and of the various inscriptions which relate to it. The work is well advanced, and its present state is set forth in the report of the Director. The School has never entered upon a more useful and important undertaking than this. The book is sure to be not only a thing of beauty, but a matter of permanent scientific value; and there can hardly be any doubt that the financial side of the matter will be more easily managed than has been the case in some other of the School's publications. Mr. Stevens, the Fellow in Architecture, who has made the admirable drawings for this publication, besides preparing the plans of the excavations at Corinth for the Bulletin, has earned the gratitude of the Managing Committee both for the admirable character of his drawings and for his tireless industry in prosecuting his work. He has also made it evident that a permanently established fellowship in Architecture is greatly to be desired. The financial condition of the School will hardly warrant the necessary outlay for this at present, but there can be no doubt that such a fellowship would render the work of the School more effective and more widely useful.

Besides the more extended and special publications, the Managing Committee regards with satisfaction the evidence of activity on the part of members of the School which is afforded by recent volumes of the *Journal of the Institute*. These amply attest the fidelity and enterprise with which the work in Athens is carried on.

The regular Fellowship examinations were held as usual in March, with five candidates, and as a result Oliver Miles Washburn, A.B. of Hillsdale College, formerly Fellow of the university of Chicago, and a student of the School in Rome 1899-1900, was appointed Fellow of the Institute, and Ralph Cecil McMahon, a graduate of Wesleyan and Columbia universities, and a student in Athens last year, received the appointment of Fellow of the School. Professor Leach now

wishes to give up the Chairmanship of the Committee on Fellowships, and I take pleasure in expressing to her the sincere thanks of the Managing Committee for the very efficient service which she has rendered the School. The work of the Chairman of this special Committee is no light matter, and the reward of the labor must rest chiefly in a sense of the great importance of the work to the best success of the School.

At the request of the Director one or two minor changes in the Regulations governing the management of the School have been made: Regulation X has been so modified that others than the officers and students may take part in open meetings. This is a mere confirmation of what has long been a custom. Regulation XII has been amended by substituting the term "Associate Members" for "Special Students."

The question of changing the time of the annual meeting of the Managing Committee to the Christmas season was fully discussed at the meeting last May. The Committee seemed decidedly opposed to making any change, but out of deference to the remarks of the President of the Institute it was voted to have a special meeting next December, and the Chairman was requested to ascertain so far as possible before that time the views of the whole Committee on the question.

As to matters in Greece, the Director's report is so full that I may touch on them very briefly.

There have been eight students in residence, two of whom are "Associate Members." These eight represent nine different institutions, and of these institutions two do not support the School—the University of North Carolina and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both from the Director's report and from private letters which he and others have written, it is plain that the work in Athens has been going on in a highly satisfactory manner. The Director already has a firm grasp of the affairs of the School, and there is no doubt in the mind of the Committee that he is the right man in the right place.

There is still unfortunately the perennial anxiety in regard

to the School's income. The Endowment Fund, which by careful economy has now come to yield annually about \$3600, and the subscriptions from the supporting institutions, which usually amount in each year to about the same sum, are practically all that can be depended on; and it is no doubt greatly to be desired that the subscriptions of the supporting Universities and Colleges should be reduced. At present this would certainly work disaster, for even now the activity of the School could be extended to good purpose, if there were the means to make this possible. The Director points out in his report the need of a small excavation fund which could be counted on, but with the Endowment Fund still incomplete, it is a question whether an effort to raise such a special fund would at present be wise. In the meantime most creditable work is being accomplished even with the limited means.

For the coming year Professor Joseph Clark Hoppin, of Bryn Mawr College, has the appointment to the annual professorship, and in 1905-06 Professor William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania, will succeed him. Both of these gentlemen are already well known in Athens.

For the MANAGING COMMITTEE,

J. R. WHEELER, *Chairman.*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1903-1904

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report on the affairs of the American School for the year 1903-04.

The School was formally opened for the year on October 1 with brief talks by Professor Fowler and myself. On October 20, after the first travelling was over, I commenced my lectures and continued them weekly — with three unavoidable exceptions — up to the time of the Fellowship Examinations. Until the middle of December I discussed, on and about the Acropolis, the elements of Greek architecture, confining myself almost entirely to the constructional side of the subject, a knowledge of which is all-important for intelligent and appreciative visiting of ancient remains, and which is, furthermore, the least satisfactorily got from existing handbooks. I endeavored to show what inferences could be drawn from single stones as to the processes employed and what evidence they afforded for the reconstruction of the building as a whole. It seemed worth while to do this in view of the helplessness which most students display when asked to interpret a mass of ruins. After the date mentioned, I lectured — chiefly in the National Museum — on pre-Mycenaean and Mycenaean antiquities and concluded the series with some talks on such of the earlier classes of Greek pottery as are particularly well represented in Athens. Here it was my aim to avoid, so far as possible, covering the ground traversed in the several handbooks, and to approach the subject from new points of view, laying

especial stress on the more recent discoveries and the changed attitude they necessitate toward objects longer known.

Professor Fowler's connection with the School, as my colleague for the year, has been helpful in every way. I have had his hearty coöperation at all times and have profited repeatedly by his counsel, while the students have been aided and stimulated both individually and as a body. He thus describes his work at the School: "Before the end of October, I began my lectures on sculpture in the museums and continued to lecture until after the middle of January. About half the time I lectured twice a week and should have done so until my departure for Egypt, in January, but for the fact that there seemed to me to be too many lectures. I was able, in my lectures, to discuss more or less fully all the more important sculptures in the two museums. I also worked more or less with the Director and Mr. Stevens on the measurements of the Erechtheum. In May I examined in detail the fragments of the frieze of the Erechtheum to see if anything further could be learned about its composition and meaning."

As heretofore, the members of the School have been invited to attend courses of lectures given in other archaeological institutions at Athens, viz. on Athenian Topography, by Professor Dörpfeld of the German Archaeological Institute, on Greek Inscriptions, by Dr. Wilhelm of the Austrian Institute, and on the Bronze Age in the Aegean Basin, by Mr. Bosanquet of the British School. Thanks are due to these gentlemen for their courtesy in extending this valuable privilege to the American students.

The exercises of the American School were in part attended also by members of the other Schools and by a limited number of Americans for the time being resident in Athens.

The question of the number of lectures weekly which should be given in the School is a serious one, in view of the various lecture privileges outside the School available each year, and in view also of the usual duration of lectures in Athens — from one and one-half to two and one-half hours. This, with the time

taken in going to and fro, means that a forenoon or an afternoon is practically consumed by a single exercise, with the inevitable result that if a student attends all the lectures given, as is sometimes the case, he does not have sufficient time for consecutive reading and investigation by himself. The lecture-going habit of the American student is notorious in Athens, but it is doubtful whether to attend lectures is making the best use of his time; for sooner or later he must become accustomed to rely on the results of his own investigations, in distinction from having his thinking done for him. There is no better place than Athens for a student to break with his earlier traditions of mode of work, in view of the opportunities there offered of access to books and to unpublished new material for study. If he devotes himself to independent research under proper direction, cutting down attendance on lectures, he may at the end of the year have learned fewer facts, but he will have acquired something more important — the power to weigh facts and draw conclusions. If my point of view is the true one, as I think it is, after careful observation of the conditions here, — and with it the feeling of the more thoughtful students is in agreement, — the number of lectures given should be kept as low as may consistently be done, and they should aim to teach method rather than anything else.

It is a matter for keen regret that students come to the School each year with so little preparation in the elements of those subjects most studied in Athens that they must spend the greater part of the year in making up this deficiency. If they are to be in residence a second or a third year, it is not so much matter, but unfortunately this privilege is denied to most. It were very much better that students with the prospect of but a single year in Athens should plan to come with so much as is possible of the preparation demanded of the competitors for the School fellowships, postponing, if necessary, for a year or two their coming to the School. They would then be in a position to get more out of their residence here.

Circumstances requiring my presence in Athens prevented

my conducting the students to as many archaeological sites in the interior as I had intended before the setting in of the rainy season. Early in October, with two students I went overland through Megaris and southern Boeotia to Delphi, where others from the School were met who had come with Professor Fowler by sea. After two days spent at Delphi the party struck north to Thermopylae and Lamia, from whose port a steamer back to Athens was caught. This journey took twelve days. A five-day journey in the latter part of the month was made to Olympia by Professor Fowler and such of the students as had not already been there. In the first week of November the usual trip to the sites in the Argolid was made by sea, the return by rail permitting a stop at Corinth. This year the winter and early spring have been less favorable than most for travelling, but in one way or another the larger number of the points of interest in Attica have been visited. More recently the students have travelled farther afield, — in Boeotia, Peloponnesus, to Crete and in Asia Minor, — some in one, some in another direction, singly or in groups.

Public meetings have been held as usual, in conformity with the regulations of the School, with the following programmes :

March 4. THE DIRECTOR: I. Excavations at Corinth in 1903.

II. The Chronology of the Building Remains of Corinth.

March 21. THE DIRECTOR: Architectural Miscellany from Corinth.

PROFESSOR FOWLER: Phidias and the Sculptures of the Parthenon.

Through the extreme courtesy of Professor Dörpfeld in extending to us the use of the stereopticon of the German Institute, the first of these meetings was fully illustrated with lantern slides.

All the students who were enrolled at the beginning of the year as "regular members" will comply strictly with the requirements of residence and the preparation of a thesis. The field covered by their investigations is a most varied one, as will be seen from the following statement of the work of each, and I believe that in addition to the benefit accruing to the

individual students — which is the chief end to be had in view — there will also be some results attained of permanent value to scholars in general.

Mr. Hastings, Fellow of the Archaeological Institute, was busy in the early part of the year on some original material contained in a Bronze Age deposit from Avgo (near Kavousi) in Crete. Later, he has been investigating the question of the connection of the figures represented on Attic grave-reliefs with the persons named in the inscriptions they bear, finding more instances where a partial or complete identity of person is probable than had been granted by previous writers. This was a subject to be satisfactorily undertaken only in Athens, as it often involved a minute examination of the originals, publications not proving adequate for what was demanded of them.

Mr. Caskey, Fellow of the School, has examined the mass of published Greek inscriptions and collected the technical words on Greek architecture and building, some seven hundred to eight hundred in number. He has classified them and purposes to study them group by group, though this study has proved to be too great a task to be completed this year. He has handed in as his thesis a discussion of the Portico of Philon, at Eleusis, based on a comparison of the remains preserved of the building and the inscriptions dealing with its construction, in the latter of which he has filled satisfactorily a considerable number of *lacunae*. In addition to his services as librarian, Mr. Caskey rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of illustrative material — plans and cartoons — for the open meetings.

Miss Hall, Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow of the School, has chosen "Mycenaean Design" as her field of work. She has drawn and studied thoroughly the decoration of the originals in the two richest collections of objects of this period — the museums of Athens and Candia — and has included specimens in other museums, so far as they are accessible in publications. To this collection of material there succeeds its

analysis, on which she is at present engaged, and which she will complete in her second year of residence at the School. It will comprehend the origin and development of the several motives, of their elaboration and simplification, their degeneration, the influence of material and technique and of the space to be decorated in the designs, and similar considerations. Miss Hall also accompanied Miss Harriet Boyd to Crete, to assist her in the excavations at Gournia.

The opportunity of access for examination and measurement given by the scaffolding erected successively about different parts of the Erechtheum—such as no ladders could possibly afford—rendered this year the best of all years for the making a set of drawings, the necessary antecedent of a much to be desired new publication of the building. This was one of the things I had in mind last year in urging the appointment of a Fellow on Architecture, hoping that it might be possible for him to undertake this work.

At the end of October, immediately after the arrival of Mr. Stevens, the incumbent of this Fellowship, I made application to Mr. Kabbadias, Ephor General of Antiquities, that permission be granted to Mr. Stevens to measure and study the Erechtheum with a view to such a new publication of the temple. With the liberality which has always characterized the attitude of the Greek authorities toward the foreign Schools, the desired permission was granted as soon as Mr. Kabbadias returned from Asia Minor, and Mr. Stevens began work immediately. The School is to be congratulated that one of its members is engaged in this coveted task, and also in having one of Mr. Stevens's accuracy and skill to represent it in this work.

The series of drawings which are necessary to exhibit properly the beauties and peculiarities of this unique building includes plans, elevations of both exterior and interior, and sections—a double series, showing the building as it exists to-day and also as it may be restored: furthermore, details of the several orders, perspectives and details of construction. The examination of the building has been made—except where the scaffolding has

not yet been erected — and the drawings are well under way, though their completion will require that Mr. Stevens spend most of his summer in Athens. This is because he has been able, by dint of much scrutiny of fragments scattered all over the Acropolis and even outside it to discover far more of the construction of the upper parts of the building than was believed possible. Every one who has seen the drawings is loud in their praise, and it is highly desirable that their publication should be in every respect worthy of them, as it is not too much to say that they form the most complete set ever made of a monument of Greek architecture.

Not to Mr. Kabbadias alone are the thanks of the School due, but also to Mr. Balanos, the architect in charge of the repairs, for his friendly interest, and to Professor Dörpfeld, who, with his wonted generosity, has put at Mr. Stevens's disposal his entire store of knowledge of the Erechtheum and its problems.

First and last during the year, I myself, as well as Professor Fowler, have spent a good deal of time on the Erechtheum, discussing various matters with Mr. Stevens and making independent observations, particularly with reference to the interpretation of the inscriptions describing the construction of the temple. At my earliest opportunity I hope to take them up more systematically. Not only are they of importance in preparing the text to accompany Mr. Stevens's drawings, but they themselves, with a full commentary, should be an integral part of the Erechtheum book.

The architectural work on the Erechtheum is a unit and should be done by a single hand; it must also be done without delay, as it is dependent on the scaffolding. In view of its involving more labor than was anticipated, I trust the Committee will approve my action in not requiring that Mr. Stevens give much of his time to architectural work connected with the excavations at Corinth. Pressing as the need for this is, it has waited so long that it can, if necessary, wait a little longer, and so varied is the material that several persons in

succession may without disadvantage work at it. The most important thing which Mr. Stevens has done in connection with this work is to redraw, in a form adapted for reproduction, the plans of the area excavated. This has required over a month of continuous work.

Mr. Darrow, holder of the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship in Greek Studies (Harvard University), chose as the subject of his thesis the History of Corinth since its destruction in 146 B.C., a work much needed in view of the School's excavations there. It is hoped that he may some day expand this thesis into an exhaustive treatise. He has also given some time to travel.

Mr. McMahon has devoted himself to systematic study in the collections of sculpture and vases, and his thesis will discuss the development of portraiture in archaic Greek art.

The "associate members" have employed their time as follows :

Professor Battle, of the University of Texas, who reached Athens on November 2, in addition to familiarizing himself with the monuments and the contents of the museums, has travelled widely, going outside of Greece to Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Sicily, and Italy.

Mr. Seager arrived early in January, and worked chiefly on the Mycenaean collections in Athens for two months before sailing for Crete to participate in Miss Boyd's excavations, as he did a year ago.

The short campaign of excavation this year at Corinth was begun on May 13 and continued until June 28. This late start was due to the delays incident to the expropriation of the land by the government. When the commission of expropriation visited Corinth on December 28, I designated to the official surveyor, at the request of Mr. Kabbadias, such parcels of ground as would be sufficient for several years of excavation, including, of course, the tract excavated a year ago, pending expropriation proceedings. The lots selected lie to the west and south of the Old Temple and the excavations of previous years, and, with

what is already controlled by the School, should comprehend enough to determine the limits of the Agora and allow of an investigation of its immediate surroundings, so far as this is possible without the more expensive condemnation and destruction of dwelling houses. The official survey gives the area of the properties designated as aggregating fifteen and a half stremmata (nearly four acres), belonging to thirteen owners. Of this tract there has already been excavated, in such part of last year's campaign as operations were prosecuted there and in this year's digging, over a third in area, and perhaps also in cubic meters, so far as one can form in advance an estimate of the depth of earth to be removed.

This is an encouraging outlook toward the attainment of the goal which the School has latterly set itself in its excavation work at Corinth. Encouraging, because the most important result of the digging this year was the finding of a Greek stoa, which it is absolutely certain is on the south side of the Agora, so that the limits of this on three sides — north, west, and south — are now known. I have prepared a fuller account of this discovery of much importance for the topography of Corinth. This with a brief mention of the more noteworthy single finds and a sketch plan of the excavations will be published in the body of the *Journal*, so I will not repeat this here. I may be permitted, however, to touch upon several other matters which concern the conduct of the excavations and future prospects.

Each year it becomes more difficult to find a dumping place for the immense quantity of earth from the excavations. It is necessary that it be situated at a lower level than the area being excavated in order that the loaded cars may run down by gravity and at not too great a distance for economy of haul. One by one the most available fields have been filled, and the owners of the others, seeing their opportunity, tend to demand an exorbitant sum for allowing what is really a benefit to their land. I should not be surprised if at any time it were necessary to suspend operations for a season or two, or else submit to this extortion. In the negotiations of this year only the

intervention of influential residents of New Corinth made it possible to obtain the lot desired.

For this season's work, as for that of a year ago, ten cars with sufficient track were rented from the Corinth Canal Co. through the courtesy of Mr. Karatheodores, its Director. The amount of earth removed in twenty-seven working days was some 10,500 loads, each of half a cubic meter. This number would in the same time have been 25 per cent larger had the School possessed an unlimited supply of cars, for the cramped dumping field caused frequent delays.

Messrs. Caskey and Hastings, both Fellows in the School, were with me at Corinth from beginning to end, and gave able assistance; other members of the School were present for shorter periods.

Mr. Caskey completed the inventory of inscriptions, with facsimiles, which was begun a year ago, and which, with the additions of this year, comprehends 383 numbers. He also made good progress toward bringing up to date from the beginning the collection of squeezes in order to conform with Rule XXIII. He further did considerable architectural draughting of illustrations for the forthcoming Bulletin.

Mr. Hastings was responsible for keeping up the inventory of sculpture (which now contains 728 entries) and had the immediate supervision of the work of excavation. He also made a careful plan of the trench where the more important finds were made.

I myself, besides having general oversight and direction of all that was being done, was chiefly busy in preparing my share of the text of the aforementioned Bulletin, and it is complete, save for the final revision.

The finishing of the original sheets of the survey of the excavation area, started by Mr. Hill and completed by myself, took considerable time last autumn and involved a brief visit to Corinth to settle some doubtful points. The redrawing of these plans by Mr. Stevens has been already mentioned. It has seemed best and least confusing to divide the material

between two sheets, one for the building remains of the Greek period, the other for Roman work and such Greek structures as survived into Roman times.

The total cost of the excavations of the year, exclusive of the land expropriated, was 12,307 drachmas, and the campaign was made possible, as in the two preceding years, by the generous gifts of Mr. Elliot C. Lee and Mr. J. Montgomery Sears, supplemented by the contributions of Miss Burta Brittan, Professor Allan Marquand, Mr. Richard B. Seager, and an anonymous donor.

Corinth and its excavations are visited more each year. In the twelve months May, 1903, to April, 1904, the number of names in the visitors' book in the museum was 812,—300 Greeks and 512 foreigners. The corresponding figures for the year previous were 315 and 356, so that there is a substantial increase, in spite of its having been regarded as a poor tourist season. And there is always a considerable number who pass through without registering. The excavations at Corinth are certainly increasing in general interest.

The new classification in the library has proved satisfactory, even beyond my expectations, enabling a reader to find much more quickly than before a desired volume, while it has also diminished the labor of the librarian. Useful additions to the library equipment have been a standard L. B. case for the card-catalogue of authors and a shelf-list, which is virtually a subject-catalogue.

The binding of the large portfolios of plates, begun a year ago, has been completed. This was necessary for the preservation of the plates, which through much, and not always careful, handling were showing signs of wear. Apart from considerations of this sort, their binding facilitates the rapid turning to a particular plate, an advantage abundantly worth the outlay.

The increase in the number of books during the past year to date has been 272, the accession book having reached the number 4323.

As heretofore, the Adelbert Hay Memorial Fund has been reserved for the purchase of the larger, more sumptuous books.

I append to this report a list of the donors to the library.

The routine work of the library has been well and faithfully performed by Mr. Caskey, who has also, under my direction, classified the numerous pamphlets belonging to the School, and has numbered, catalogued, and arranged the photographic plates from the excavations at Corinth, 447 in all. Prints have now been struck off from all the plates, and the whole series of photographs is made accessible for use.

The building and grounds of the School seem to be in excellent condition. The former has required no large outlay for repairs and none promise to be called for in the immediate future. Three students' rooms were renovated during the past summer, and since a year ago the windows and blinds have been thoroughly overhauled and the exterior woodwork painted. In the School grounds water pipes for irrigation have been laid in two directions, with the intention of utilizing the surplus of water at present available, and a beginning has been made of planting several varieties of evergreen shrubs in places where their presence will be particularly welcome. I shall continue to do this, since it entails but a slight expense annually, until the limit of irrigation has been reached.

Besides the completion of the endowment of the School for annual running expenses, its financial needs in other ways are equally imperative. To enable it to do the work expected of it as one of the national archaeological schools in Athens, it should be able every year to count on a certain sum for exploration and excavation. However welcome a larger amount would be, if \$1000 were annually available, it would go far toward removing the disadvantages incident on the present uncertainty of excavation funds, and would serve as a nucleus for the contributions of individuals. An excavation fund of \$20,000 or upwards is therefore earnestly to be desired.

Further, the Fellowship in Architecture should be put on a permanent basis. The presence in Athens each year of a man

with architectural training, as a member of the School, would be of great value in connection with certain sides of the School work, especially that of excavation. To the architect himself, too, there is much to be gained from an extended residence here, and it is certain that such a fellowship would be bound to exert an influence for the better on the spirit of American architecture. To make the architectural fellowship permanent, and attract candidates of the first rank, a fund of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 should be available.

Another requirement which will be each year increasingly felt is an addition to the School building, to house the rapidly growing library and to provide a room adequate for the public meetings of the School. The present accommodations are barely sufficient. The library could easily be doubled in size by an enlargement toward the east, while the new rooms below would be useful in various ways,—students' cloak room, draughting rooms, etc. An extension of this size can probably be built for \$5000.

In closing this report, I wish to make grateful acknowledgment of the help and wise counsel I received a year ago from my predecessor, Professor Richardson, in connection with my taking over the direction of the School. But for this aid, so generously rendered, I should have been unacquainted with much concerning the policy of the School and with many matters of administrative detail.

T. W. HEERMANCE, *Director*.

ATHENS,
July 18, 1904.

DONORS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL,
1903-04

D. Appleton & Co., 2 books.	Archaeological Society of Berlin, 1 pamphlet.
E. Capps, 1 pamphlet.	Trustees of the British Museum, 2 books.
S. Eitrem, 2 pamphlets.	British School at Athens, 1 book, 1 pamphlet.
W. H. Goodyear, 4 pamphlets.	British School at Athens, with Hellenic Society, 1 pamphlet.
P. D. Kalogeropoulos, 2 pamphlets.	Göteborgs Stadsbibliotek, 2 books.
P. Kastriotis, 1 pamphlet.	Greek Red Cross Society, 2 pamphlets.
P. M. Kerales, 1 pamphlet.	Numismatic Society of London (through H. A. Grueber), 20 volumes of <i>Numismatic Chronicle</i> .
A. D. Keramopoulos, 1 pamphlet.	Philological Society "Parnassos," 2 books.
A. Marquand, 2 volumes of plates.	Smithsonian Institution, 2 books.
P. Negris, 1 pamphlet.	University of Upsala, 4 pamphlets.
R. B. Richardson, 150 pamphlets.	
O. A. Rhousopoulos, 1 pamphlet.	
Miss L. C. Spaulding, 1 book.	
T. Stickney, 11 books.	
C. Waldstein, 1 pamphlet.	
J. W. White, 7 books.	
A. Wilhelm, 1 pamphlet.	
Archaeological Society of Athens, 1 book, 1 pamphlet.	